

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

OF

FOR THE
Week ending the 21st April 1883.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	BENGALI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī"	Calcutta	2,100	
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
2	"Bhārat Hitaishī"	Burrisal	.....	
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	600	
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	.....	12th April 1883.
5	"Jātiya Suhrid"	Calcutta	.....	
6	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha"	Comillah	.....	
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
7	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Comillah	700	16th ditto.
8	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	.....	13th ditto.
9	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto	.....	
10	"Bārtābaha"	Pubna	.....	14th ditto.
11	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Calcutta	.....	14th ditto.
12	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing	671	
13	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000	
14	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	13th ditto.
15	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	9th and 16th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	350	15th ditto.
17	"Dūt"	Calcutta	.....	
18	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	13th ditto.
19	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	.....	7th ditto.
20	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta	.....	14th ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	18th ditto.
22	"Medinī"	Midnapore	.....	
23	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	487	
24	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	
25	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	850	16th ditto.
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	.....	15th ditto.
27	"Praja Bandhu"	Chundannagar	.....	17th ditto.
28	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	275	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
29	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah	.....	
30	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore	250	
31	"Sādhārānī"	Chinsurah	500	15th April 1883.
32	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	11th and 18th ditto.
33	"Somaya"	Ditto	.....	16th ditto.
34	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	16th ditto.
35	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing	.....	
36	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta	4,000	14th ditto.
37	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet	440	
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta	700	13th to 19th ditto.
39	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	13th and 15th to 19th ditto.
40	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	13th to 19th ditto.
41	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto	500	
42	"Prabhāti"	Ditto	.....	12th and 14th to 20th ditto.
43	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto	.....	
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	14th ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	500	12th ditto.
46	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	200	16th ditto.
47	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto	.....	14th ditto.
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta	250	13th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Akhhār-i-Darussaltanat"	Calcutta	.....	
<i>Bi-Weekly.</i>				
50	"Amir-ul-Akhhār"	Calcutta	.....	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
51	"Assam Vilāsinī"	Sibsagar	.....	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack	200	7th ditto.
53	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	160	1st ditto.
54	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika"	Ditto	125	5th ditto.
55	"Purusottam Patrikā"	Pooree	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
56	"Mayurbhunj Pākshik Pātrikā"	Mayurbhunj	.....	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Kshatriya Patrikā"	Patna	.....	

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the *Gramvarta Prakasika*, of the 7th April, complains of the inconvenience felt by passengers who have to travel to Monghyr, Jamalpore, Bhagulpore, and other places by the Loop line trains of the East Indian Railway. In the first place, passengers are often kept waiting at Mokama, which is a changing station, for seven to eight hours for the Loop line train. This itself is vexatious enough, but over and above this is the inconvenience caused by the want of suitable refreshment rooms for native passengers, those already existing being intended for the use of European and Eurasian passengers. It is strange that a company which draws the main portion of its income from native passengers should thus be indifferent to matters affecting their convenience.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASIKA,
April 7th, 1883.

2. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 9th April, commenting on the sixth chapter of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, remarks:—

(HARU VARTA
April 9th, 1883.)

The Rent Bill.

Seeing that Government is taking away the zemindar's right of occupancy and bestowing it on the ryot, one would think that, with respect to realization and enhancement of rent, the zemindar had been kindly dealt with; but no. Though the existing restrictions relating to the enhancement of rent, and the limit to which that enhancement may be carried, are hard enough, yet they have failed to satisfy the legislators. In the present Bill, therefore, the subject of enhancement has been left to be dealt with by the Civil Courts. It is provided in the Bill that, except under a decree passed by a Civil Court, nothing will entitle the zemindar to enhance the rent of the occupancy ryot, except where the area of a holding has been increased by alluvion. The revenue officers of Government, even when they have the consent of the ryot, have been declared incompetent to allow enhancements exceeding 6 annas in the rupee or one-fifth of the annual produce of lands. Now, before the time of the permanent settlement Government used to get from the ryot three-fifths of the annual produce. The permanent settlement conferred this right upon the zemindar. But now the legislators are unwilling to give him more than one-fifth of the produce. If a ryot should agree to an enhancement exceeding one-fifth of the annual produce, his consent will count for nothing; whereas if the zemindar promises not to enhance the rent of his ryot, his promise should be considered inviolable. Has anyone ever seen a better instance of justice? Again, if the rent of a ryot be increased by Re. 1, the Judge, if he thinks that the ryot will be unable to pay the enhancement in one year, will direct that the existing rate should increase gradually till, in the fifth year, the limit of enhancement is reached. Now all this is calculated to injure the interests of the zemindar. So much for the justice done to the zemindars with respect to enhancement of rents. Similar favours have been shown to them with respect to the realization of rents. The zemindar has been empowered by the Bill to distrain the crops of the defaulting ryot. But even this he cannot do independently of the interference of the Civil Court. So that the new provision does not improve his condition much. The chances of delay and litigation remain the same. Again, there is no reason why the zemindar should not be empowered to issue certificates of demand in order to realize his due, seeing that Government in its capacity of zemindar is allowed to do this. No use of writing more. Government is determined to erect a pleasure-house for the ryot over the tombs of zemindars.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 13th, 1883.

3. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 13th April, complains of an increase in the cost of litigation. In the first place, there are expenses incurred by suitors,

Increase in the cost of litigation.

such as those of taking copies, and the searching and the application fees, which are not recoverable by any means. Formerly when several copies were wanted from the records of one case, only one application was sufficient. Now, however, this rule, so far as the Burdwan district is concerned, has been changed. Under the new rule as many applications are required to be made, and as many times fees are charged, as there are occasions for copies. The cost which is thus incurred by the litigants is not recoverable. The new rule, again, as to the charging for copies, according to the number of folios of which they consist, has caused great dissatisfaction. The Editor asks the High Court to revise its circulars relating to expenses of litigation, and thus save the poor from the oppression of the rich. Justice is now practicably inaccessible to the poor.

PRABHATI,
April 14th, 1883.

4. A correspondent of the *Prabhati*, of the 14th April, dwells on the desirability of raising Tangail, a sub-division of the Mymensingh district, to the rank of a district.

Creation of a new district.

The inhabitants of Western Mymensing are put to great inconvenience in travelling to the head-quarters of the Mymensing district. The proposed railway line, which will pass through Dacca and Mymensing, will be of no use to them.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
April 14th, 1883.

5. The *Halisahar Prakashika*, of the 14th April, remarks that the present agitation against the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill may make the position of the Secretary of State for India a delicate one, as his decision, whatever it be, would assuredly offend some classes people in this country. The Editor, however, hopes that the Secretary of State will decide in favour of the Bill.

Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA.

6. A correspondent of the same paper thinks that Halisahar should be constituted a separate municipality, independent of the municipality of Naihati.

Halisahar, a separate municipality.

The reasons which have led the writer to propose the change are, *first*, that Halisahar is an important and populous locality; and *secondly* that, owing to the fact that Halisahar is dependent on the Nyehatty Municipality, its interests and wants are either wholly neglected or are but partially attended to. The writer enumerates instances in which the interests of Halisahar have been neglected by the municipality of Naihati. Nobody can take exception to the fitness of Halisahar to be constituted a separate municipality, if Belur near Bali can be considered fit to be such.

BHARAT BANDHU,
April 14th, 1883.

7. The *Bharat Bandhu*, of the 14th April, commenting on the Municipal Bill as amended by the Select Committee, says that the provision relating to

The Municipal Bill.

the creation of new municipalities is clearly unnecessary, seeing that the objects for which these new municipalities will be created will be best achieved by slightly increasing the powers vested in Self-Government Boards. The fact is, the policy of Self Government has obviated the necessity for new municipalities. In order to give effect to the policy of Self-Government the existing municipalities will have to be re-modelled a good deal. As for the Calcutta Municipality, it is nothing better than the stage of a theatre, where everyone is making fuss but doing no work. A long and close observation of its working proves it to be a slave of the powerful and an oppressor of the poor.

SADHARANI,
April 15th, 1883.

8. The *Sádhárání*, of the 15th April, complaining of the oppression committed by the farmers of cattle pounds on people in the mofussil, says :—The owners

Cattle pounds.

of cows confined in a cattle pound are charged for feeding the animals at the rate of an anna a day for each cow. But the fact is that the animals are either starved, or very poorly fed. To keep the pounds well supplied with cows, the lessees of cattle pounds, it is said, make arrangements with low people, by promising them an anna for each cow they bring to the pound. They do not of course care to see whether the animals have caused any damage to crops or not. The law says those cows only should be taken to pounds which have done any damage to agricultural products. But this law is often knowingly violated by the lessees of cattle pounds. The Editor condemns the mercantile spirit in which Government has made over the management of cattle pounds to private persons. The result is that the farmers in whose hands the management has been transferred, in their eagerness to make money, often oppress the poor. It is hoped that district and sub-divisional officers will henceforth keep an eye upon the management of cattle pounds.

9. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Culna, dwells on the desirability of constructing two roads in that locality—the one from Satgachia to Nadonghat, the other from Culna to Nadonghat—and indicates the direction which the roads should take.

SADHABANTI.
April 15th, 1883.

10. The *Navabibhakar*, of the 16th April, while reviewing the doings of Government officers during the Bengali year which ended on the 11th April, remarks that the only actions of Lord Ripon's administration during this period which gave rise to some dissatisfaction among the people were its refusal to take any steps regarding the application by the Sankirtana party of Bogra and the abolition of the manufacture in jails of finer articles by convict labour. In everything else His Excellency's actions have tended to further the interests of this country. As for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, his character is compounded of two things—liberalism and narrowness. The Bengal Administration Report shows that he is favourably disposed towards vernacular newspapers; but in practice His Honor often sets opinions expressed by vernacular newspapers at defiance. His decision in the Pubna case and his opposition to Mr. Ilbert's Bill are instances in point.

NAVABIBHAKAR.
April 16th, 1883.

11. The same paper condemns the undue favour shown by Sir Richard Garth to Mr. Branson in calling on native Attorneys to give him briefs. His interference in this matter has not been worthy of a Chief Justice. In various ways he has brought disgrace upon the highest seat of Justice. People believe that Sir Richard Garth is not fit to hold the post once filled by Sir Barnes Peacock.

NAVABIBHAKAR.

12. The *Som Prakas*, of the 16th April, questions the justice of the policy which has called upon India to contribute to the expenses of the Egyptian war—a war with which India has not the remotest concern. It was undertaken neither for the benefit of India nor for the purpose of guarding the passage to India.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 16th, 1883.

13. The same paper, commenting on the proceedings of the Legislative Department, remarks that one peculiar feature of the department is that it makes no delay in passing Bills intended for the benefit of Europeans, while the Bills which cause inconvenience to Europeans are never allowed to pass into law without delay. The Assam Cooly Bill, on the one hand, and the Local Self-Government and the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bills on the other, are instances in point. In short, the manner in which things are managed

SOM PRAKASH.

in this country makes it evident that no administrative or legislative measure—in fact nothing—is undertaken here purely for the benefit of the native. Everything done here has for its object the furtherance of the convenience and the interests of Europeans. This feature was remarkably prominent in the legislation of the last (Bengali) year.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 16th, 1883.

14. Commenting on the proceedings of the European Defence Association, the same paper remarks that this association, inasmuch as it disseminates political discontent throughout the country, should be nipped in the bud. This association, if not destroyed now, will in future prove a great hindrance to the administration of India.

SOM PRAKASH.

15. The same paper notices that Mr. Rattray, the Deputy Magistrate of Berhampore, notwithstanding the order of the High Court to the contrary, still persists in punishing the poor for constructing thatched huts.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 16th, 1883.

16. Referring to a letter which appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, under the signature of John Bull, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 16th April, observes that the Native Jurisdiction Bill has done good service to natives by enabling them to correct the view they have hitherto taken of an Englishman's character. Men like John Bull and Mr. FitzJames Stephen wish that India should be governed by physical force. But if Englishmen really think of governing India by physical force, they must be prepared to see the destruction of the Indian Empire at no distant future. Whenever an attempt has been made to establish and maintain a Government by mere physical force, one of two things has followed, namely either the extinction of the conquered race, or the destruction of the ruling power. Of these two the second only can happen in India, for the census returns show that the population of India is on the increase. But notwithstanding what men like John Bull and Stephen may say, the Editor believes that the Government here does not, as a rule, recognize mere physical force as its guiding principle, and that every attempt on the part of its servants to govern by physical force has produced disastrous results, such as the Sepoy Mutiny and the assassination of Lord Mayo.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

17. The same paper makes the following suggestions on the Municipal Bill as amended by the Select Committee:—As to the conferring of the elective franchise on disqualified municipalities, it may be said that Mr. Reynolds has made no provision under which this privilege might be claimed by such municipalities. The Lieutenant-Governor has been empowered to exercise his discretion in this matter. But it is desirable that the inhabitants of municipalities which do not possess the privilege should have some voice in the matter. The same remark may be made with respect to the selection of Chairmen by Commissioners of municipalities.

SAMAYA,
April 16th, 1883.

18. The *Samaya* (a weekly Bengali newspaper), received for the first time, of the 16th April, disapproves of the alteration made by the Faculty of Arts in the rule for awarding the Premchand scholarship. The effect of this alteration will be to exclude many students from the benefits of the scholarship, even though they may be entitled to them. The fact is that many students are now prevented from visiting England, not only for want of means, but for other causes also. Many are kept back because they have to support their old parents and other relations who are dependent on them. The scholarship helps to give many the requisite start in life. The case of

Baboo Asutosh Gupta, the Gilchrist scholar, is an instance in point. Some time ago Baboo Braja Ballabh Dutt was selected by Government to go to England, but the circumstances did not permit him to do so. Another, objection of probably greater weight to the alteration is that the prospects of students, after their return from England, are not at all hopeful.

19. The same paper, in commenting on the arguments of the *Englishman* newspaper for the abolition of the export duty on rice, remarks that the *Englishman's* objection to the duty, on the ground that it presses on the agricultural population of India, when examined, will be found to be unsound, inasmuch as the same duty falls really on the customers; and as the customers of exported rice are, most of them, Englishmen, the duty really falls on Englishmen. Hence the cry of the *Englishman* for its abolition.

SAMAYA,
April 16th, 1883.

20. The *Sahachar*, of the 18th April, disapproves of the abolition of the practice of utilizing convict labour in the production of finer articles in jails. This measure threatens to prove injurious both to convicts and to society in general.

SAHACHAR,
April 18th, 1883.

21. The same paper blames the present Administration for yielding to the unreasonable prayer made by Arch-deacon Baly for providing separate educational agencies for Eurasians. Why a separate establishment solely intended for the benefit of Eurasians should be maintained at the cost of Hindus and Mahomedans does not appear very clear. The injustice involved in this step will be evident to everybody who is not a Christian *topeewallah*. But, then, *topeewallahs* are not satisfied with what they have already got at the hands of Government. They would, in every instance, have Government acting solely for their benefit. And they are discontented because Government will not hear of their selfish requests in every case. The Editor then points out how a separate engineering college, *viz.* the Cooper's Hill College, is maintained at the cost of the people of India simply for the benefit of Englishmen; how the establishment of that college has had the effect of excluding natives from the higher grades of the engineering service in this country; how, by way of compensating for the injustice thus done to the natives of India, Government has had recourse to the half-measure which recognizes the claims of native engineers turned out by the Roorkee Engineering College as superior to those of the European and Eurasian students of the same college, and how this insignificant measure has created dissatisfaction among *topeewallahs* in this country. It is curious that these men, who profess themselves to be the disciples of Christ, are not ashamed of their conduct.

SAHACHAR.

22. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the want of a road from the school-house at Haludbari to Dimkundapur. This road, if constructed, will be of use, not only to the inhabitants of the place, but to students, school masters, school inspectors, and to the mail-runners. The writer asks the Road Cess Committee of the place to institute a local enquiry on the subject of the complaint.

SAHACHAR.

23. The *Prabhāti*, of the 19th April, remarks that hitherto the opponents of the Amendment Bill have satisfied themselves with dwelling on the alleged inability of natives as administrators of justice, but now they have begun to base their opposition on political grounds. They say that increased powers given to natives will in future prove dangerous to the interests of British rule in India. But the whole past history of India proves that this argument is untenable. During

PRABHATI,
April 19th, 1883.

Mahomedan rule Hindus used to fill important posts of State, but did they ever take advantage of their high offices to rise against Mahomedan rule? The only way to enlist the sympathy of the natives on behalf of British rule in India would be to trust the natives and vest them with suitable powers.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
April 19th, 1883.

24. According to the *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 19th April, it is not at all desirable that Sanskrit should be omitted from the subjects of F. A. and B. A. examinations, and that Bengali should be introduced in its place. Already the fact of Sanskrit being included among the optional subjects of F. A. and B. A. examinations has proved detrimental to the study of that language. Besides, it is necessary, for the sake of Bengali, that Sanskrit should have a place among the subjects of F. A. and B. A. examinations.

PRABHATI,
April 20th, 1883.

25. The *Prabhati*, of the 20th April, dwells on the desirability of repealing the Arms Act. Every day fresh dacoities are being committed in different parts of the country, and hundreds of men killed by wild animals. The Arms Act, which has disarmed the population, is chiefly responsible for these consequences.

PRABHATI.

26. The same paper publishes a letter complaining of the oppression committed by the naib of the Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., at Mulajore, and asks the Maharajah to take steps to put a stop to the oppressive acts of the naib for the sake of his good name. The Editor adds that the unwillingness on the part of the Raja to punish the offending naib might lead the public to suppose that the acts of the naib are approved by him.

UTKAL DARPAN,
April 1st, 1883.

27. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 1st April, referring to the speech of the Advocate-General in the Bengal Legislative Council on the occasion of Mr. Macaulay's statement of the manner in which the work of Self-Government is to be conducted, says:—The purport of his speech is that the people of this country are not yet capable of undertaking municipal responsibilities. If what he says be true, then what the Government has expended to educate the people of India has all been in vain. All that parents have spent on the education of their sons has been fruitless. Has he (the Advocate-General) tested the natives by entrusting any work to them? His remarks are like the dream of a poor and destitute man, asleep on a torn mat, who sees a lakh of rupees before him. We cannot rest without thanking him for his vain imaginings. Were such friends of the native more numerous in India, the Englishman's face would indeed shine brighter.

We have given the substance of the speeches of the three chief speakers, e.g., Mr. Macaulay, the Advocate-General, and Mahomed Yusuf, so that our readers may judge of their merits. At present it only remains for us to say that a work which is regarded as important by all should not be delayed any longer. A good work has many obstacles. It is of the utmost importance that Government should everywhere grant an independent chairman and the elective system.

BALASORE
SAPTARIKA,
April 6th, 1883.

28. The *Balasore Saptahika*, of the 5th April, says:—We have heard with pleasure that the new Superintendent of Police acts according to his own judgment, and is not influenced by the opinions of others. The obstacles in the way of the advancement of the Uriya officials in the time of Mr. Tonnerre are now apparently about to be removed. Moreover, we are gratified to learn that Mr. Havelock has displayed his good judgment by promoting several Uriya officials. We now

hope that in the future Uriyas may not be kept out of Sub-Inspectors' posts and that the several Uriya Sub-Inspectors who are now in an almost lifeless state may have fresh life infused into them. We have heard that the Bengali Sub-Inspectors sent in a petition in English, in which they displayed their self-importance. The sahib has rejected it. We heartily thank Mr. Havelock for what he has done.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
April 7th, 1883.

29. The *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 7th April, says :—Two days ago notice was publicly given that no houses on the side of the public road were to be thatched.

Municipal highhandedness.

It is sufficient to say that this order was given by the municipal authorities. We question as to whether the proclamation was understood, as persons differed as to what was said. On enquiry we understand that the order extends to the houses lining the road from the Lal Bhag to the Judges' Court. Should any of the occupants of these houses wish to thatch their houses, they must apply for permission. On applying they will be advised to make the roof of their houses pucca, or to tile them. Permission to thatch will not be given. This order having been issued with the sanction of the new Chairman, Mr. Jones, we are obliged to regard it as the first instance of his municipal administration. Some will say, as the same order was issued last year, how can the present Chairman be blamed for it? Though this be the case, no one was obliged to ask permission to thatch his house last year, and the people, as in former years, thatched without any hindrance. Mr. P. Awsey was then Chairman, and he, with his habitual kindness, preserved the people from the consequences of the above arbitrary order. His administration does not now exist.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

30. The same paper, referring to the Municipal Bill, says :—The perusal of the Select Committee's report, with the various alterations decided upon, as

The amended Municipal Bill.

appears in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, has given us much pleasure, inasmuch as all that is proposed is in harmony with public opinion. When the Bill first appeared, unlimited power was vested in the Local Government. The promulgation or otherwise of the elective system, and the appointment of Chairman, was entirely subject to its pleasure.

The foundation of Self-Government is the elective system. Even should the Commissioners be elected, and attend to the work of the municipality the fact of the District Magistrate being Chairman would prevent the Commissioners from acting in an independent spirit, and render their election fruitless. The Select Committee has decided that, should the Commissioners approve, the District Magistrate may be appointed Chairman. In our opinion this clause should be removed. It is most desirable that the Act should specify that District Magistrates are not eligible for the post of Chairman. Should they have a place in the committee, and be disposed to carry things according to their own will, the independence of the Commissioners would be interfered with. The Orissa Association has therefore proposed that neither the district nor the sub-divisional Magistrate, nor Joint Magistrate, should be included in the prescribed proportion of the members which Government may appoint, hence we hope that the Legislative Council may approve of this proposal, and may frame a rule prohibiting the officials abovenamed from being either members of the Committee or Chairmen. We know of many oppressive and unjust acts in connection with the levying of taxes. The Orissa Association has made several proposals in this connection, which we hope will be duly considered.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

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